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VOL. XIX. ]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

[ NO. 9.

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DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

WE have received, by the "Wm. Garrison," the following letters from the colony. It must be evident to all reflecting men, that extraordinary efforts are required to enable the Society to enlarge its Territory, and extend the salutary influence of the colonial government. Those who shall peruse these very interesting communications from Governor Roberts, will feel that a powerful appeal is made to them, and without any argument of ours, will, we trust, respond to it in a manner satisfactory to their own consciences. No time should be lost; increased resources are indispensable; and whatever of duty is to be done by us in this enterprise, should be done with our might.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

*June 19, 1843.*

SIR:—Since my last despatch by the barque "Globe," nothing important has occurred to disturb our friendly relations with the native tribes around us, or to hinder the prosperity and advancement of the Government.

I have not been able, for want of an opportunity, to visit Grand Sesters since the receipt of your letter of the 6th Dec., 1842, authorizing the purchase of that Territory. I shall not, however, let slip the first opportunity that may offer to have that matter attended to, especially as I am decidedly of opinion that the present is as favorable a time as we are likely to have, to get possession, not only of that, but of other tracts of land in the Kroo County equally important. But, sir, to do any thing permanently we must have funds.

To put us in possession of all the Territory we need, and, in fact, must have, if we expect to establish here a permanent government, and to effect for barbarous Africa what the friends of colonization, and the good and



pious every where have been laboring and praying for, will require some twenty or thirty thousand dollars. Can this not be raised for that purpose? Cannot the American public be roused to the importance of this subject? Do, sir, make an effort; should you succeed, you will at once give to Liberia an importance, and the power of exercising an influence that must certainly tend to the happiest results.

A messenger from "Yondo and Ballasada," Golah chiefs, mentioned in my last despatch, arrived in town a few days ago, with intelligence that the rainy season having set in earlier this year than usual, "Yondo and Ballasada" had declined their visit to Monrovia until next dry season: consequently nothing further has been accomplished in that quarter.

Herewith you will receive a copy of a communication from Mr. T. Canot, addressed to me April 9, 1843, proposing to sell to the American Colonization Society his right to the Territory of Grand Cape Mount, and to defend it from the claim or claims of any person or persons claiming any part of said Territory. He exhibits a letter from Mr. R——, of London, refusing to honor his (Canot's) draft for the payment of one-half the amount expended in getting possession of the country, and declining, now that Mr. Buxton's plan of establishing settlements along the coast is abandoned, of having any thing further to do with the business. This I think, sir, an important subject, and deserves immediate attention. It is certainly desirable that the society get possession of Cape Mount as early as possible, to prevent its falling into the hands of others. The consideration mentioned I think rather extravagant, and believe the right may be secured for a less sum, should the society conclude to purchase it, and furnish money for the payment.

The brig "Atalauta," Capt. Lawlin, arrived on the 11th inst., from the United States, with despatches up to the 1st April, all of which shall receive, in every particular, immediate attention. I regret, sir, that in view of all the circumstances, which I endeavored to explain fully to Mr. McDonogh, that he should be so greatly disappointed, for had his people gone immediately to Blue Barre, they must have suffered considerably. Now that most of these difficulties are removed, they may be settled at Blue Barre with some degree of safety; and in compliance with a resolution of the board to that effect, I shall proceed forthwith to make arrangements for their comfort and removal there.

Your instructions in regard to the emigrants daily expected from New Orleans, shall be strictly observed; I shall go down with them to Sinou to superintend their landing, and to make every possible arrangement for their comfort; and at the same time to do all I can to excite and stimulate the settlers there to a greater diligence in their agricultural pursuits. Nothing, sir, shall be wanting on my part to sustain that settlement. I beg, however, to remark here, that the objects and wishes of the society in regard to Sinou can never be fully carried out, unless they will engage some experienced and intelligent colonist to reside in the settlement in the capacity of agent, to instruct and encourage the people in habits of industry, to settle their many frivolous and foolish disputes, and to discountenance the practice, prevailing there to some considerable extent, of petty trading, depending almost entirely on the natives for support.

The people at Sinou (with only one or two exceptions) are exceedingly ignorant and altogether disqualified to govern themselves. And being

at such a distance from Monrovia, I find it impossible to give them as much of my personal attention as their condition requires, or even to communicate with them as often as I would wish. On my last visit to that place, I endeavored to impress upon them the necessity of altering their course of living, and to give more attention to their farms, cultivate their minds, and to be to the natives around them an example worthy of imitation: all this they promised to do, but I have reason to fear their promises were soon forgotten.

Came in here on the 12th inst., after beating about at sea for several weeks, the British barque "Rio Packet," of London. She left Popo, on the leeward coast, with a cargo of Palm oil, bound to England, on or about the 14th of May, in charge of the mate, the captain having died the day before she sailed. Eighteen days out the mate died, leaving the vessel in charge of the 2d mate, who is perfectly ignorant of navigation, and almost every thing else, which may be said of every man on board. As chance would have it, they made the land near little Cape Mount, and were soon boarded by Krooinen from the shore, who advised them to bear away for Monrovia, being the nearest port, offering at the same time to pilot them down, which they did. They had never heard of Monrovia or even of Liberia before, and so ignorant were they of their position, that when they made Cape Messurado light, they supposed themselves off Cape Coast Castle. Had they made the land a few hundred miles below this place, or beyond the influence and jurisdiction of the colony, their vessel, no doubt, would have been seized, and perhaps all hands murdered.

The mate in charge consigned the vessel to Mr. Teage, who, I believe, gave them every assistance. He procured a navigator, furnished provisions, and had nearly completed every necessary arrangements for the voyage, when it was ascertained that the vessel was in a very leaky condition, and one or two planks just above water found to be quite rotten. The commander judging it unsafe (in fact the crew refusing) to proceed on the voyage, he chartered the schooner *Regulus* to take part of her cargo and proceed in company with them to Sierra Leone.

Mr. Andrews' resolution shall receive special and immediate attention, and a full statement forwarded by the first opportunity.

I take the liberty to call your attention again to the dilapidated condition of the Government House at Bassa Cove—will you please give some instructions with regard to it. To repair it thoroughly, (which must be done soon if you intend to keep it,) will cost some four or five hundred dollars. Shall this be done; or have you decided to dispose of it?

In my last I answered your inquiries in regard to Miss Randolph's people, (viz: Braxton, Cloe, &c., &c.)

Those sent to the colony by Mr. Johnson, in 1840, from near Wheeling, Va., I think settled at Bexley, Grand Bassa. I have written to inquire respecting them, and hope to have an answer in time for this vessel; if not, it shall be forwarded by the very first opportunity.

You will receive herewith a copy of a communication addressed to Dr. T. Hodgkin, London, in December last, in answer to a series of questions propounded for the satisfaction of some friends of colonization in that country. I send it that you may have some idea of what is going on in that quarter.

It is gratifying, sir, to find that the attention of Congress is now being turned to the subject of colonization. The report of Mr. Kennedy to Con-

gress is read with deep interest by every colonist. The officers of the United States squadron about to be stationed on the coast, may in various ways prove of great advantage to the colony, and I have no doubt will (characterized, as we have always found them to be, by benevolence and philanthropy) give us all the assistance in their power. I have been anxious to know if Monrovia is to be the head quarters for the squadron, and if the naval depot will be located here. I hope it may be, and you thought to recommend it. It would give additional importance to the colony, open a market for the sale of live stock, poultry, vegetables, &c., &c., thereby giving encouragement to the colonists to raise and supply such articles.

I hope it will be ordered that the receptacles to be erected at Monrovia and Blue Barre, for the accommodation and support of any unfortunate Africans that may be taken from the holds of slave ships, shall be built of stone, or some other durable material, that will not require, after a few years standing, an annual appropriation to keep them in repair. Buildings of stone will, of course, cost a trifle more to erect them, but, in the end, are found to be decidedly the cheapest. Almost every colonist knows by experience that wooden buildings will not answer for this country. It may be said that, in all probability, in a few years the slave trade will be effectually suppressed, and that the Government will have no further use for them. Admit it: Is it supposed the Government will then have them removed, or is it not more likely that they will be allowed to remain for the use of the society? I think it is. Then have permanent houses.

Your instructions in regard to Mr. Thomas Wilson, shall receive attention. Should the two youths from Mr. Downmans's estate be sent to the colony, I will, with pleasure, do all in my power to advance their interests.

I shall request General Lewis to send you an exact and detailed statement of my account at the colonial warehouse to 30th June.

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

July 1st, 1843.

I find, sir, that the French are in earnest about acquiring territory on the coast, and their operations are no doubt hastened, to be in advance of the English, who, they say, are annoying their commerce to gain a monopoly of the African trade, and will soon be making purchase of territory, so that they may more effectually carry out their designs.

The French brig of war "Maloine" passed here a few days ago, having on board some fifteen or twenty French Marines, a number of Jolofs, (from near the French settlement in the Senegal,) guns, ammunition, and materials of every description, to erect a block house and other buildings at Jaraway, preparatory for commencing an establishment there.

You will remember in my despatch of the 9th June, 1842, I mentioned that the French had contracted or purchased a small tract at this place, and that a considerably larger tract had been offered to the society. This may yet be obtained.



We have now in the press, compiled and arranged according to a resolution of the council in 1842 and '43 the statute laws of the commonwealth, including the manuscript laws sent out by the board in 1840. We shall be able to forward you a copy by the next opportunity.

The emigrants by the "Globe," somehow or other, continue feeble. The Doctor says it is owing, in a great degree, to their imprudence. None of the adults have died, except the man Johnson mentioned in my last.

The U. S. brig Porpoise arrived here day before yesterday, and sails to-day for Cape Palmas—all well, not a man on the sick-list.

The young man George Johnson (who had a small legacy left him in the hands of the Society) returned not long since from the country sick and quite distressed. I have advanced him some fifteen or twenty dollars' worth of clothing and provisions, to be paid for on the receipt of his funds. To forward him something by the first opportunity will be doing him a great favor.

Our prospects are every way brightening; agriculture and commerce are rapidly increasing, and we begin to think for certain that some day we shall be a people.

I am, sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

J. J. ROBERTS.

*Sec. Am. Col. Society, Washington, D. C.*

#### COLONIZATION MEETING.

After a short notice, quite a large meeting of our citizens assembled in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening last. The Hon. G. W. SUMMERS was called to the chair, and E. W. NEWTON appointed Sec'y.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting. He gave a succinct history of the origin of the American Colonization Society,—its object,—its success in planting colonies of free colored persons on the Western coast of Africa. In a most eloquent and thrilling strain he dwelt on the obligation of Americans to aid this cause—the influence of the colonies on the coast, in suppressing the slave-trade, and spreading on that dark continent the light of civilization and christianity. In conclusion, he introduced to the meeting FRANKLIN KNIGHT, Esq., agent of the American Colonization Society, who, in an address of considerable length, entertained the audience with a large amount of interesting facts in relation to the progress and present condition of the colony at Liberia, and those at other places on the coast—read extracts from Gov. ROBERTS's messages, reports, &c.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK then offered for the consideration of the meeting the following resolution, which he supported by some very able and eloquent remarks:

*Resolved, That* be appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, soliciting the protection of the Government of the United States to the colony of Liberia, and that said committee circulate the same among the citizens of the county; and, by addresses and otherwise, show to them the important interests involved in this measure.

A committee was appointed to prepare the address to Congress, and, at a subsequent meeting, the following gentleman were elected officers of a society there organized, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society: G. W. Summers, Esq., President, Daniel Ruffner, Matthew Dunbar, Bradford Noyes, S. Patrick, A. W. Quarrier and B. H. Smith, Esqrs, and the Rev. S. Robinson, Vice Presidents. J. C. McFarland, Esq., Secretary, and J. A. Lewis, Esq., Treasurer.—*Kanawha Republican.*

## OUR COLORED POPULATION.

## THE CENSUS—INSANITY.

It is impossible to doubt the existence and increasing power of opinion, throughout the Union, favorable to the improvement, physical, moral, and intellectual, of the people of color. Such opinion arises naturally and inevitably from our political institutions, and the benevolent spirit of our religion. It may be retarded, but never wholly arrested in its growth, for its life is hid in the immortal spirit of liberty and christianity. A free and christian nation, cherishing sentiments worthy of its character, must desire to extend its advantages to all men, and cannot remain insensible to the trials and disabilities of any class of human beings upon its Territory, and under its Government. As the obligations of benevolence on individuals and states are universal, the methods of fulfilling them are extremely various, according to times, circumstances, political institutions, relative conditions of human beings, and the arrangements of providence. Ordinarily, the greatest evils of society, being of slow growth, involving the habits of man, and intimately connected by intricate and multiplied ties with the whole frame of things, admit only of a cautious and gradual remedy; and not philanthropy only, but a high and circumspect wisdom is demanded in the discovery and application of the remedy, lest we but substitute a greater for a less evil, or aggravate that we attempt to cure.

As in the formation of a government we are to look not merely to immediate, but even distant results, so in our efforts for the good of our colored population, we should regard the probable effects of the policy we may adopt upon future and remote generations.

Certain duties of man to man, universally, are specified in the sacred scriptures, and to be discharged at all times, and in all conditions and relations of society, while many, and indeed most, are to be inferred in the exercise of an impartial reason, from the general and comprehensive laws of christianity, which, perfect and exact in principle, nevertheless admit of immeasurable variety in their application, and demand the exercise of our best judgment, in their adaptation to the varying exigencies of human life, and the mutability of human affairs.

As friends of the American Colonization Society, we have thought, that the establishment, on the African coast, by voluntary emigration, of a free and christian commonwealth of persons of color, would operate by various influences, and in all directions, for the highest permanent elevation and prosperity of the African race; that while, instead of checking the improvement of any portion of this race in the United States, it would advance such improvement, open at the same time before the emigrants, and the population of Africa, the fairest prospects of political independence, of

wealth, civilization and renown, and consequently that the scheme merited not merely the aid of individuals, but the most generous patronage of the several States, and of the General Government.

Surely, the time has come, when the whole subject should be deeply considered and thoroughly discussed in the several State Legislatures, and in the Congress of the Union. All the exciting political questions of the day are insignificant, compared with the inquiry as to the duty to be performed, and the policy to be adopted by us as states and a nation towards our colored population. Why should the subject be postponed? Causes, beyond control, urge it upon us; difficulties are increasing and becoming more formidable by delay; Providence summons us to the work, and with faith in God, and an invincible purpose to do right, whatever ought to be done, can be done. "It is wonderful (says the Biographer of Columbus) how much the destinies of countries depend, at times, upon the virtues of individuals, and how it is given to great spirits, by combining, exciting and directing the talent and powers of a nation, to stamp it, as it were, with their own greatness. Such beings realize the idea of guardian angels appointed by heaven to watch over the destinies of empires." If ever the presence of such great spirits, such guardian angels, were necessary in this country, it is necessary now, to unite our citizens from every part of the Union in worthy and mighty endeavors for the good of our colored population and of Africa.

The following articles on the condition of the people of color in various sections of our country, and more particularly in regard to the astonishing number of the insane, as shown by the late census, among the free blacks of the free States, when compared with the number among slaves, or any other portion of our inhabitants, furnish materials for inquiry and reflection. It is time the whole subject were investigated with the greatest care. The length of the able article from the *Southern Literary Messenger*, renders it impossible, with due regard to other demands upon us, to present it entire, but our selections comprise the statements of most importance.

"The census (says the writer) informs us that many other States of the Union are in a worse situation than we are, in this respect. According to that document, the number of insane and idiots in the white population of Virginia, is 1 in 707; whilst in New Hampshire it rises as high as 1 in 584, and in Rhode Island to 1 in 520. In this classification no distinction is made between insane and idiots, but none are inserted who do not require to be taken care of by others—and as insanity, after continuing for a longer or shorter period, without relief, commonly terminates in fatuity, for most of the purposes of statistical calculation, it is a matter of little importance.

"But if we are startled at the number of insane, among the white population, what are we to think of the free colored, who have one insane or idiotical in every 43 in Massachusetts, and in Maine, 1 in 14? We have prepared a table, with the aid of the



compendium of the census of 1840, and the tables of the American Almanac, which presents the relative condition of the white, free colored, and slave population of the different States and Territories in this respect.

Maine	500,438	537	1 in	931	1,355		94	1 in	14
New Hampshire	294,036	486	1 in	584	537	1	19	1 in	28
Massachusetts	729,030	1,071	1 in	680	8,669	200	200	1 in	43
Rhode Island	105,587	203	1 in	520	3,238	5	13	1 in	249
Connecticut	301,856	498	1 in	606	8,105	17	44	1 in	184
Vermont	291,218	398	1 in	731	730		13	1 in	56
New York	2,378,890	2,146	1 in	1,108	50,027	4	194	1 in	257
New Jersey	351,588	369	1 in	952	21,044	674	73	1 in	297
Pennsylvania	1,676,115	1,946	1 in	861	47,854	64	187	1 in	256
Delaware	58,561	52	1 in	1,126	16,919	2,605	28	1 in	696
Maryland	318,204	387	1 in	822	62,078	89,737	141	1 in	1,076
Virginia	740,968	1,048	1 in	707	49,872	448,987	384	1 in	1,299
North Carolina	484,870	580	1 in	836	22,732	245,817	221	1 in	1,210
South Carolina	250,084	376	1 in	689	8,276	327,038	137	1 in	2,477
Georgia	407,695	233	1 in	1,391	2,753	280,944	134	1 in	2,117
Alabama	335,185	232	1 in	1,444	2,039	337,224	125	1 in	2,714
Mississippi	179,074	116	1 in	1,543	1,366	195,215	82	1 in	2,397
Louisiana	188,457	55	1 in	2,881	25,502	168,452	152	1 in	4,310
Tennessee	640,628	699	1 in	916	5,524	183,059	180	1 in	1,240
Kentucky	590,253	795	1 in	742	7,317	182,258	152	1 in	1,053
Ohio	1,502,122	1,195	1 in	1,257	17,342	3	165	1 in	105
Indiana	678,702	487	1 in	1,393	7,165		75	1 in	95
Illinois	472,254	213	1 in	2,216	3,598		79	1 in	45
Missouri	323,888	202	1 in	1,603	1,574	58,240	68	1 in	879
Arkansas	77,174	45	1 in	1,715	465	19,935	21	1 in	970
Michigan	211,560	39	1 in	5,424	707		26	1 in	27
Florida	27,943	10	1 in	2,794	817	28,767	12	1 in	143
Wisconsin	30,749	8	1 in	3,843	185	11	3	1 in	65
Iowa	42,924	7	1 in	6,132	172	16	4	1 in	47
District of Columbia	30,657	14	1 in	2,189	8,361	4,694	7	1 in	1,865

“From the foregoing table, it appears there are 14,189,709 white inhabitants in the States and territories of the Union, and 14,507 white insane and idiots—affording one of the latter class in 978 of the first.

“There are 2,788,573 slaves and free colored in the slave States and territories, containing 1,737 insane and idiots. That is 1 in 1,605.

“There are 170,720 colored in the free States and territories, containing 1,189 insane and idiots. That is 1 in every 143.

“The extraordinary contrast here exhibited, between the colored classes of the slave and free States, exists with little variation throughout their whole extent.



“The free States extend from the northern extremity of Maine to the southern extremity of Illinois—from latitude 37° north to latitude 48—and stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the western limits of Illinois, over twenty-two degrees of longitude, and contain 352,918 square miles; to which should be added the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, containing 300,000 square miles more.

“The slave States and Territory of Florida extend from the northern line of Delaware to Cape Sable, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the western limits of Missouri, from latitude 22° north, to latitude 40°, and over twenty degrees of longitude. The States containing 548,150 square miles, and the Territory 45,000.

“The difference in the surfaces of the country, under opposite institutions, is not greater than the extent of a single State; and never was there an experiment on human affairs made under circumstances better qualified to test their efficacy.

“The returns from this vast surface are made by officers of the respective States and Territories, acting under similar instructions, and between whom no collusion or previous understanding could be suspected. The uniformity of the results, too, from these multiplied sources, attests the accuracy with which the inquiry was made.

“Insanity arises from moral and physical causes; but we think most frequently from moral causes, acting on physical predisposition. \* \* \* \*

“No man, who has the least acquaintance with the uniformity of the laws of nature, will suppose that they act up to the line of a non-slave-holding State, and suspend their force that moment the line is crossed to a slave-holding State, and that, in every instance, where a State of the one description is bounded by a State of the other: For the rule applies in every such instance.

“If this were the case, it would be one of the most decisive miracles the world has ever seen.

“The controlling causes, then, of this extraordinary contrast, must be moral; and they produce effects in the New England States unparalleled, we think, in the history of the human race.

“In Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the average number of insane and idiots is 1 in 34 of the colored population. If the proportion was as great in the white population of these States, there would be 53,080 of that unfortunate class. We here insert a table from the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, to the Legislature of Virginia, made in 1842, which shows the cost of erecting ten Hospitals, for Lunatics, in the United States, and the number of patients accommodated.

Name of Asylum.	State.	No. of patients accommodated.	Cost of construction including land, &c.
Bloomington Asylum.....	New York	150 ab't.	\$219,000
State do. ....	Do.	1,000	500,000
Pennsylvania.....			
Hospital for insane.....	Pennsylv'a	210	325,000
Friends' Asylum.....	Do.	65	64,000
Insane Hospital.....	Maryland	120	200,000
M'Lean Asylum.....	Massachu's	140	250,000
State do. ....	Do.	230	103,000
State do. ....	Ohio	145	108,000
State do. ....	S. Carolina	100	100,000
Western do. ....	Virginia	140	70,000

"The aggregate cost of the buildings, 1,959,000. The number of patients that can be accommodated, 2,300. Cost of accommodation for each patient, \$851 73. The annual support of each patient cannot be safely estimated at less than \$150 per annum.\* Estimating, then, the cost of the buildings, in round numbers, at \$800, for each patient, and 150 per annum for maintenance; if there were as many lunatics among the white population of these States, in proportion to number, as there are among the black, it would require forty-two millions four hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars for hospitals, and an annual appropriation of seven millions nine hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars for their maintenance. Without assistance of this kind there can be no relief. If the disease is neglected, it becomes incurable,† and the patient is doomed to insanity for the remainder of his wretched life. Whether the resources of these States would admit such appropriations, we leave them to determine.‡ But the misery that would require them, presents a prospect at which humanity shudders.

"Although we know people often increase in number, under great distress, yet one would suppose that a wretchedness, which produces one insane in every thirty-four, would prevent it; and there seems to be a decline in the colored population of most of these States.

"In New Hampshire, from 1810 to 1820, the diminution was 18·9 per cent. In Vermont 20·4 per cent. From 1820 to 1830, the decline in Vermont was 2·4 per cent. In New Hampshire 23·1 per cent. From 1830 to 1840, the decline in Vermont was 17·1 per cent. In New Hampshire 11 per cent.

"In Massachusetts, from 1800 to 1830, a period of thirty years, the increase in this class of persons was between nine and ten per cent.; at which rate it would require more than three hundred years to double their number. The white population of that State, in the same period, increased 44·7 per cent.

"Notwithstanding the emigration from thence was so excessive, as to leave there a surplus of females, varying from seven to thirteen thousand. In the same period, the slaves of the Union increased 124 per cent. During the last ten years, since the abolition spirit has been raging in Massachusetts, the increase in the free colored class has been 23 per cent.

"In Maine, during the latter decade, it has also increased 13·8 per cent., although every fourteenth is an idiot or maniac.

"The difference between Maine and Massachusetts, and New Hampshire and Vermont, probably arises from the latter States being less accessible to fugitives from the South. New Hampshire has only twenty miles of sea coast, and but 452 of her people employed in the navigation of the ocean. Vermont has no sea coast. Massachusetts has 27,153 of her population employed in the navigation of the ocean, and Maine has 10,091; each with an extensive sea coast, with coasting vessels entering every creek and inlet of the south; and offering every facility and encouragement to the elopement of slaves. Immigration into Maine and Massachusetts, from the south, is known to have been considerable, and the harboring fugitives there has been a subject of public controversy with both Georgia and Virginia.

"But notwithstanding the apparent increase in Maine, there is reason to believe the native free colored population there has actually declined. If the children under ten years of age are taken as the basis of calculation, among whom immigrants are least

\* Appropriation by Legislature—building not completed.

† From 1810 to 1823, the annual expense of each patient in the Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia, was 186 dollars. Each pauper patient, in the Western Lunatic Asylum, cost in 1841, \$147. See Report to the Legislature. In England the expense has varied from £29 10s. 6d. to £19 9s. 9d. in different institutions.—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 28th.

‡ "Of the hundreds and thousands who have been confined in prison, nobody ever knew or heard of more than three instances of recovery from insanity, during the confinement of a person in jail or house of correction."—*First Report of the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum*.

likely to be found, there appears to have been a decline of 4-7 per cent. The actual decline may have been considerably more—for, the abolitionists carry off negroes of various ages. We quote the following statement from the *Virginian*, of January 16th, 1843, derived from the annual report of the Vigilance Committee of Abolitionists, at Albany: ‘They state that they have added about 350 runaway negroes since the opening of navigation last spring. Of these fugitives, about 150 were men, 150 women and 50 children. Most of them came from Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and nearly or quite a hundred came from Washington or Georgetown. These fugitives have chiefly gone to Canada, and the sum of 500 dollars has been expended for their board, passage, and other expenses.’\*

“In Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, there were fewer children, according to the census, under ten years of age, in 1840, than in 1830—showing a regular decline in the native free colored population of each of these States. But, according to the tables, which include the whole population, there has been an increase in Connecticut, in the last twenty years, of 1-8 per cent., at which rate it would require something more than a thousand years to double their number. In Rhode Island, there has been a diminution in the same period of 8-9 per cent., a rate that would require about two hundred and twenty years to extinguish them. But, in both Rhode Island and Connecticut, there have been some slaves in the progress of emancipation; and it is obvious this must have added to the number of the free colored, otherwise the decrease would have appeared larger.

“If it be supposed that emigration from these States has produced these results, we observe that emigration, however extensive, has never prevented the white population of any State in the Union from increasing; and the black race are less inclined to emigrate than the white.

“In New York, Pennsylvania and Jersey, it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion in this matter. There slaves, in larger numbers, have been in the process of emancipation, and in Pennsylvania and New York, many slaves from the South have found refuge. We are led to believe, from the number of insane in these States, reported by the census, and from other causes to be mentioned hereafter, that if all ingress to the colored population of the South were closed, there would be a constant decline in the number of these people in all the States north of Delaware.

“It is a remarkable fact, that where slavery has been longest extinguished, the condition of the colored race is worse. In Massachusetts and Maine it has been extinguished more than half a century. In New Hampshire and Vermont there have not been more than eight slaves at any time within the last forty years; and throughout this region the amount of insane in the colored class is 1 in 34.

“We have already shown that the difference between the slave-holding and the free States arises from moral, not physical causes; and we will add, that cold, as a mere physical agent, is not injurious to the race of African descent. When furnished with the ordinary necessaries of life, they enjoy as good health in cold climates as other people; but when left to provide for themselves, their habitual idleness, and want of forethought, and dissolute practices, expose them to suffer more in a rigorous climate than in a mild one. Dreadful indeed are the evils, from whatever causes, that produce a maniac in every 34 of a population.

\* For the dreadful state of destitution and suffering of the white insane poor of Massachusetts, at this time, see an article signed Samuel G. Howe and R. C. Waterson, in the *United States Gazette*, of Feb’y 11, 1843.

“The white population of Massachusetts is, within a few thousands, the same as that of Virginia. If her black population was as great she would have 11,600 insane, who, for Lunatic Asylums, would require \$9,280,000, and for annual support, \$1,740,000. Looking to the condition of her white insane poor, we may imagine the fate of the black. It is probable, however, in the event we have supposed, she would have at least one insane in 14, as in Maine; which would give her 35,630. The sum then necessary for hospitals, would be \$28,504,000, and for annual support, \$5,344,500.”



“ In the States south of Massachusetts, to Delaware, their condition appears better. The number of insane varying from 1 in 184, as in Connecticut, to 1 in 297, as in New Jersey. But it is worthy of remark, that there are still in New Jersey 674 slaves. Delaware is the first of these called slave-holding States, having, when the census was taken, 2,605 slaves. Here we at once see a marked difference, there being in Delaware only one insane in 696 of the colored population. In Maryland, the proportion is still smaller, being 1 in 1,076, and in Virginia, it is 1 in 1,299. Throughout the slave region, after leaving Delaware, the largest number found anywhere are in Missouri and Kentucky; the smallest in Louisiana. But the contrast between Missouri and Kentucky, and the free States adjoining, is very impressive. Whilst the insane in Missouri are 1 in 179, and in Kentucky 1 in 1,053, in Ohio the proportion is 1, in 1,105, in Indiana 1 in 95, and in Illinois 1 in 45.

“ The free colored population of the slave States is in a better condition than that class in the free States. If there were as many insane in the 49,872 free colored in Virginia, in proportion to number, as there are in the 17,342, of Ohio, there would be 475, which are 81 more than there are in the whole colored population, slave and free, amounting to 498,857. If there were as many insane among the free colored in Maryland as there are in the same class in Ohio, in proportion to number, there would be 590. But there are actually only 141 in the whole State, of slaves and free, amounting to 151,815.

“ We select Ohio as an object of comparison, because it gives the utmost advantage to the other side of the question; the condition of the free colored, tried by this rule, seeming far better there than in Indiana and Illinois. If, then, emancipation was extended at once to the whole negro race of the slave States, we might form some idea of the extent of insanity that would ensue. But the amount of felonies should also be taken into consideration. We could not expect a better state of things than exist in Pennsylvania, where every effort has been made to improve their condition. The following is a statement from the Presbyterian Advocate, published in Pittsburg. ‘ There are 25,549 negroes in the city and county of Philadelphia. A house of refuge for colored children is proposed. There are 50,000 negroes in the State. Of every nine convicts in the eastern penitentiary, in 1831, four were negroes; of every nine, in 1841, seven were blacks! This is an alarming disproportion, considering the fewness of the blacks.’

\* \* \* \* \*

“ The free colored race in the free States have been for many years deteriorating. We find the following statements in an article on the Penitentiary system of Pennsylvania, furnished for the first American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. The author proposes a system of transportation, and adds: ‘ One of the prominent good effects resulting from the proposed mode of disposing of those convicted of second offences, will be, to relieve the State of the vicious part of the free BLACK POPULATION, the increase of which, and the evils thereof, are obvious to all.\* They add greatly to the number of convicts, and serve to keep up the very large poor tax paid by the city and county of Philadelphia, from the great numbers which are annually admitted into the alms house. By an authentic statement it appears, that in one year, ending October 5, 1818, 2,117 whites, and 1,070 blacks, were committed to the Philadelphia prison, for various crimes, giving the proportion which the number of white offenders

\* By the census of the year 1810, there were 10,522 colored persons in the city and county of Philadelphia. The census of the year 1820, states the number in the city to be 7,581, county 4,310. Total 11,891. The trifling addition of colored persons in the city and county of Philadelphia, since the year 1810, notwithstanding the number which are known to have migrated from the States of Delaware and Maryland, and their rapid natural increase, is to be accounted for from the great mortality that annually takes place among them, owing to causes not necessary to specify in this place. In the year 1821, when the deaths of the blacks were first noticed by the health office, they amounted to 686 in the city and county. In 1822, the number was 560. In 1823, 800 died. It is believed that 500 may be fairly taken as the average for the ten years preceding 1820.



bore to the black, not of quite two to one ; whereas, the proportion of white inhabitants to negroes, within the city and county, is about eight to one. In other words, it follows that one out of every sixteen blacks, was committed to prison in the space of a single year, while of the whites, only one out of sixty became amenable in like manner to justice.\* In July, 1816, of four hundred and seven convicts then confined, one hundred and seventy-six were colored. In August, 1819, of four hundred and seventy-four convicts in prison, one hundred and sixty-five were colored, or nearly one-third. Of these, 139 were men, and 26 women. In the apartment for untried and vagrant prisoners, there were 273 ; of these, 183 were men, and 90 women. The number of blacks bears a greater proportion to the whites than those on the convict side ; those committed as vagrants, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, being chiefly black.

“ At the court of Oyer and Terminer, that ended January, 1819, of twenty-eight persons indicted, twelve were black, seven of whom were old offenders.

“ During the year 1820, of 687 convicts in prison, 424 were white, and 263 colored.

“ In the year 1821, of 300 admittted, 113 were colored. In the New Jersey prison, of the total admitted, (805,) since it was opened, 194 were black, (158 men and 35 women,) on the 15th of October, 1819, of 98 prisoners then confined, 25 were black.

“ In the Virginia Penitentiary, of 909 admitted in October, 1819, 227 were black. Of 175 then confined, 39 were black.

“ By the annual census for 1819, of the humane and criminal institutions in New York, by the attending minister, the Rev. John Stanford, the following proportion of whites to blacks is given :

Bridewell,	White, 70,	Blacks, 29
Penitentiary Bellvue criminals,	do 105,	do 82
do do vagrants,	do 128,	do 44
State Prison,	do 489,	do 110

“ In 1820, of 655 persons in those institutions there were 195 colored men, and 78 colored women—total, 273.

“ Of 744 convicts during the year 1823, 150 were colored. In 1819, the census taken by order of the corporation of New York, gave 9,923 as the total number of blacks in the city and county.\*

“ In the statement\*transmitted from the Massachusetts State prison, the color of those convicted the first time is not mentioned, but of those convicted a second, third, fourth, and fifth time, amounting to 142, from its establishment in 1805, to October 1st, 1819, 31 were black. At this last date, of 340 convicts then in prison, 48 were black.

“ In January, 1821, of 292 in prison, 46 were black. On the 30th September, 1821, of 282 convicts then in prison, 41 were colored.

“ These statements show plainly an increase of black convicts in the State of Massachusetts, although the colored population therein is much less than in New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.†”

“ In 1820, the whole colored population of Massachusetts was 6,740.

“ If the present white population of Massachusetts afforded the same proportion of convicts to population, there would be 4,298 ; an alarming number for penitentiary confinement. The negroes of New Jersey appear to have been more moral than those of any of the States north of Delaware, from whom we have statements.

“ There were at that time in Jersey 20,017 negroes, of whom 7,557 were slaves ; and

\* The whole population of the city of New York, in 1820, was 112,822.

† In Virginia, in 1819, 1 in 945 of the free colored. In 1842, 1 in 655,

if the slaves furnished no convict, the remaining 12,460, who were free, would have afforded 74 instead of 25, if they had been as vicious as those of Massachusetts.

“We have little doubt they are still more moral than those of Massachusetts, for with them insanity bears a close relation to crime. In Jersey, when the last census was taken, the colored insane were 1 in 297, in Massachusetts 1 in 43.

“In 1821, the colored convicts in Massachusetts were 1 in 164 of the population.

“In Jersey, in 1819, 1 in 425 of the free colored.

“In England, in 1821, for all offences against persons and property, the number convicted bore the proportion to the population of 1 in 1,373. In France, for similar offences 1 in 763.

“These statements show that the free negroes of the northern States are the most vicious persons on this continent, perhaps on the earth. In England, with its immense mass of starving, homeless, houseless poor, with every temptation that can be offered to human frailty to violate the laws, there was but one convict in 1,373 of the population. While in Massachusetts, where the negroes have been free more than half a century, in the land of *steady habits*, where they have been caressed, and latterly the males have been the “*love of ladies*,” if not the “*theme of song*,” there is a felon in every 164, and a maniac in every 43 of the population.

“The convicts in the white population of Massachusetts, in 1821, were 1 in 3,682 of the population.

“In Virginia, in 1819, 1 in 4,436. In 1842, 1 in 5,743.

“In the State of New York, in 1842, there was 1,602 convictions in courts of record, as we are informed by the New York Evening Post, of whom 800 were born in the United States. Of these, 100 were colored, and two Indians.’

“Of those of American birth, the negroes constituted an eighth part, although the colored population of the State of New York is but a forty-sixth part of the whole.

\* \* \* \* \*

“In Virginia, in 1819, the free black convicts bore the proportion to white, in equal masses of population, of nearly 5 to 1.

“In 1842, of nearly 9 to 1.

“In 1818, in the city and county of Philadelphia, the proportion was about 4 black to one white.

“In 1831, about 21 black to 1 white.

“In 1841, about 28 black to 1 white.

“In 1821, the proportion in Massachusetts was 23 black to 1 white; the black having constantly increased in crime.

“These are the people of whom Dr. Channing says, ‘We are holding in bondage one of the best races of the human family.’—(*Treatise on Emancipation*, p. 33.)

“And what point they are ultimately to reach, when insanity is further propagated by inheritance, and crime is more diffused by example, it exceeds human foresight to conceive. To hope they are to become, without much more previous preparation, a virtuous and civilized race in the midst of white men, is to cherish a delusion greater than that Eliot formerly entertained of the Indians of Massachusetts, of whom his biographer, Mr. Francis, thus speaks: ‘He believed that the time would come, when all other civil institutions in the world would be compelled to yield to those derived directly from the Bible.’ Of his Indians he says: ‘They shall be wholly governed by the Scriptures in all things, both in church and state; the Lord shall be their law giver, the Lord shall be their judge, the Lord shall be their king, and unto that frame the Lord will bring all the world ere he hath done.’

“It was his earnest prayer that the Puritans in England, after the overthrow of the monarchy, might be led to reconstruct their civil state on these principles. But his

plan, he supposed, would be more easily effected among the unsophisticated men of the wilderness, than anywhere else. 'Other nations,' he says, 'would be loth to lay down the imperfect star-light of their laws, for the perfect sun-light of the Scriptures.' But the Indians, being neither blinded by preconceived ideas, nor led astray by false wisdom, would readily 'yield to any direction from the Lord' with respect to their polity, as well as religion.\* He translated the Bible into the Indian language for their use. 'The praying Indians, as they were called, were numerous.† Mr. Francis adds: 'But these cheering expectations were destined never to be realized. The second edition of his translation of the Scriptures was the last. The printer never was, and never will be again called to set his types for those words, so strange and uncouth to our ears. A century and a half has elapsed since the last impression of the volume appeared; and it is a thought full of melancholy interest, that the people for whom it was designed may be considered as no longer on the roll of living men, and that probably not an individual in the wide world can read the Indian Bible.'‡

"The Indians last longer in the Southern States. The Catawba tribe, in South Carolina, (the only one inhabiting that State,) according to the report of the Indian agent to the Legislature, contains yet fifty-one individuals, of whom six are men, the rest women and children.—See *National Intelligencer*, December 25th, 1840.

"The most profound philosopher who has ever written on Zoology, has described in the following terms the three races who now inhabit North America. The white is thus delineated: 'The Caucasian, to which we belong, is distinguished by the beauty of the oval formed by his head, varying in complexion, and in the color of the hair. To this variety, the most highly civilized nations, and those which have generally held all others in subjection, are indebted for their origin.'

"Of the American Indian, he says, 'We have not yet been able to refer the Americans to any of the races of the Eastern continent; still, they have no precise nor constant character which can entitle them to be considered as a particular one. Their copper-colored complexion is not sufficient; their generally black hair and scanty beard would induce us to refer them to the Mongoles, if their defined features, projecting nose, large and open eye, did not oppose such a theory, and correspond with the features of the European.'

"The negro race, (he adds,) is confined to the south of Mount Atlas; it is marked by a black complexion, crisped or woolly hair, compressed cranium, and a flat nose. \* \* \* \* The hordes of which it consists have always remained in the most complete state of utter barbarism.'§ \* \* \* \*

"We are not friendly to slavery, we lament and deplore it as the greatest evil that could have been inflicted on our country. We would extirpate it at any cost less than the evil itself. But for its existence, Virginia would have been, in wealth and strength, the first State in the Union, instead of marching, as M. Chevalier has so well expressed it, '*baulet a pied*.' We lament it not for the sake of the black race but of the white. The former, who are slaves, we have cited facts to prove, are not only far happier in a state of slavery than of freedom, but we believe the happiest class on this continent.\*

‡ Life of John Eliot, by Convers Francis, pp. 166-7.

§ In Massachusetts, under the care of Mr. Eliot, - - - - 1,100

In Plymouth Colony, - - - - 530

Under Cotton's care in Plymouth Colony, - - - - 170

On Nantucket, - - - - 300

On Martha's Vineyard and Cheppaquedick, under the care of the Mayhews, - - - - 1,500

Idem, p. 263. Total, 3,600

¶ P. 234, idem.

† Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, Vol. 1, p. 52.

\* We merely submit the question who are the happiest, those among whom moral causes produce an insane person in every 143 of their number, or those among whom a case of insanity occurs in only one in 1605?



Southern slavery is a different institution from British slavery or Northern freedom. If the slaves of the Southern States had been treated like those of the British West Indies, where, according to Bryan Edwards, they declined at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, they would have been extinct long ago.\* Or, if they had been placed in the situation of the free blacks of the North, particularly of New England, where there is a maniac in every thirty-four, they would have advanced far on the road to extinction. But they have increased in an enormous ratio, alike injurious to the prosperity and dangerous to the safety of the white race, when stimulated to disaffection by the traitorous intrigues of Northern fanatics.

"We cannot pause here, on a subject of such grave national importance, to discuss the Northern dogma, 'Man cannot hold property in man;' a gratuitous assumption at most, and which, if pushed to its legitimate consequences, would deny all control of one human being over another, even of the parent over the child.

"The true question is, what is most promotive of human happiness? We admit all men are bound by christian charity, as well as natural benevolence, to further that great cause. And whenever it can be shown to us of the South, that the free blacks of any of the 'free States' are as happy as the slaves; nay, that they are even able to sustain themselves so far above moral evil as to furnish a reasonable hope of future progress, notwithstanding the great difference in the cases arising from disparity of numbers, the subject of general emancipation will be entitled to more consideration. But so long as they furnish little else but materials for jails, penitentiaries, and mad-houses, warned by such examples, we cannot desire to be the destroyers of the dependent race, that the merciless spirit of British avarice and injustice, against the earnest remonstrances of our forefathers, forced into our country.

"The colony of Liberia once presented the cheering hope to the lover of his species, that there, if any where on earth, the emancipated negro might enjoy the blessings of freedom and civilization. Remote from a superior race with whom he could not contend in the rivalries of civilized life, he might there advance in safety, happiness, and peace; that there a nucleus might be formed, around which might grow a great nation, diffusing blessings throughout Africa, and ultimately receiving in its bosom the greater part, if not the whole, of the colored race on this side of the ocean. But it required the zealous co-operation of the whole American people to carry out this scheme of high wisdom and pure philanthropy; and that has been prevented by the exertions, the clamors, the falsehoods of a numerous band, determined to prevent it.

"England, too, that peculiar professor of benevolence, has lately appeared as an enemy of that harmless little colony. We copy the following extract from the United States Gazette of Jan. 7, 1843:

"We have received a Colonization Herald, extra, containing a plea for further aid to carry out the benevolent intentions of the Colonization Society, and setting forth numerous facts, concerning the state of the colonies and their wants. We confess we felt astonished at reading a letter from the Rev. Mr. Teage, at Monrovia, complaining of the British mal-treatment of the colonists, and their disregard of the rights and comforts of the colored people on that side the Atlantic. This certainly sounds strange, when taken in connection with the high claims of the British to enlarged humanity, and especially towards the African race. It is difficult to understand all the policy of

† History of the West Indies, Vol. 2. p. 233.

Mr. Jenkins made a motion in the British Parliament, in 1792, to introduce a plan for improving the treatment of slaves, "by means of which," he asserted, "they would become more and more prolific, so that in a short time no importation would be required."

The motion was rejected. Continuation of the History of England, by Rev. T. S. Hughes, vol. 17, p. 193. In 1833 the decrease of the slaves had risen to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.—vol. 21, p. 249.



such a nation as Great Britain ; but it appears not difficult to suppose that she is consulting her own power and aggrandizement."

" We think there is no difficulty in coming to this conclusion, or in understanding why she receives the fugitive slave with open arms in Canada, and maltreats the colonist at Liberia. The colonist goes from this country with affectionate feelings towards the United States, in close connexion with them, and inclined, both from interest and affection, to promote their commerce on the coast of Africa. But the fugitive slave goes to Canada with different sentiments ; he can be enlisted into the British military service, and with the aid of discipline may be made what Lord Morpeth calls " The erect and disciplined recruit, who firmly treads the soil of Canada. " He is not so liable to desert as the white soldier, who is strongly tempted to abandon his colors for a residence in the States. And he may be made a dangerous instrument in the South in the event of a collision with the United States. But above all, it facilitates the operations of the abolitionists, and serves to foment a spirit which imminently threatens a dissolution of the Union. \* \* \* \* \*

" We must now bring these observations to a close for the present, leaving many interesting subjects connected with them untouched, and having little more than alluded to principles, which would require a volume for their proper development. But, what we have stated, we think will sustain the following propositions :

" 1st. That insanity, although sometimes the lot of the virtuous and highly gifted, and occasionally widely extended by national calamities, is, in the ordinary course of affairs, very often the result of evil, moral or physical, brought on by vicious habits and uncontrolled passions.

" 2d. The vast disparity between the insane colored population of the non-slave holding and the slave-holding States, in regard to numbers, is the result of moral causes, arising from their situation, and in no degree the effect of climate.

" 3d. That the black man enjoys as good health, as far as climate is concerned, as the white, on every part of this continent.

" 4th. That the free blacks of the non-slave-holding States are vicious to an enormous extent, and in many of those States dwindling, whilst the slaves in the other States are increasing in a rapid ratio.

" 5th. That the vices of the free blacks have increased in proportion to the time which has elapsed since their emancipation.

" 6th. That the free blacks of the slave-holding States are more virtuous, and more happy than the same class in the non-slave-holding States.

" 7th. That general emancipation would be attended with most injurious consequences to the country where it took place, and eventually prove fatal to the emancipated race.

" 8th. That intermarriage between the black and white races is unnatural, i. e. contrary to the order and design of Providence, and fatal to posterity, in inducing diseases and premature death.

" 9th. That the only situation in which the free blacks of this country can be placed consistently with humanity and sound policy in their present state of civilization, is in a colony remote from white men.

" 10th. That the coast of Africa is admirably adapted for that purpose.

" 11th. That the British have shown themselves unfriendly to the American colonies there, although encouraging fugitive slaves from the United States in their own colonies, and professing to be the peculiar friends of the African race.

" 12th. That they are influenced by motives most grossly selfish, and desirous of stimulating the abolition spirit, which they hope will produce a dissolution of this Union."

We here publish the comments of the able editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser on the preceding article.

INSANITY AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

“ We have received an elaborate communication, in which an attempt is made to account for the supposed greater prevalence of insanity among the colored population of the United States than among the whites, and among the free blacks than among slaves, as shown by the returns of the last census. This supposed disproportion, based on the authority of the census, was made the subject of an article in a late number of the Southern Literary Messenger, in which the greater prevalence of insanity among the free colored people than among the slaves, was more particularly dwelt upon. For the purpose of exhibiting in a strong light the supposed fact of such a remarkable disproportion, a table was given, presenting, in a connected view, the white population of each State and Territory, as shown in the last census—the number of insane and idiot white persons in each—the average proportion of each—and also the free colored population in each, the slaves, with the number and proportion of insane and idiots. Upon this table our correspondent remarks, that ‘ it appears that, of the white population of the United States one in 978 is insane ; of the colored population of the slave States and territories, (including slaves and free persons,) only one in 1605 ; but of the colored population of the free States, one in 143 ! ’

“ From the table above referred to, it would appear that of the colored population of Maine, one in 14 of the whole number are insane or idiots ; in New Hampshire, one in 28 ; in Massachusetts, one in 43, and so on ; while in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, where there is a large slave population, the proportion is one in 2,010, to one in 4,310. The writer in the Southern Messenger goes into an argument to account for the great disproportion of the insane among the free blacks compared with what is found among slaves ; and our correspondent goes into a course of reasoning to account, in some measure, for the similar disproportion, though somewhat less in degree between the free colored and white population.

“ We do not publish the communication of our correspondent, because it is evident that the whole hypothesis is founded in error—an error arising from a series of blunders in the returns of the census. Congress, in presenting the form of the last census, committed the absurdity of attempting to accomplish a great number of impossible things. By the mass of useless details which they required in the returns, they not only greatly increased the labor and expense of the returns, but rendered an approximation towards accuracy hopeless. Among the things, a return was required of the number of white persons who are insane or idiots, distinguishing the number supported at private charge from those supported by the public ; and a like return of black persons, insane or idiots, with the like distinction of the manner in which they are supported. Blanks were furnished to the several officers, ruled in columns set apart for the various classes of persons to be returned. In the multiplication of classes prescribed by these forms, the general description of colored persons at the head of several of the columns, was often overlooked by the agents who took the census, and in many of the returns the number of insane and idiots, as well as of blind persons, was placed indiscriminately under the head of either white or colored persons. A moment’s inspection of the official abstract of the census will satisfy any one, that it is not necessary to go any deeper than this, to account for the remarkable prevalence of insanity among the colored people of the free States. It exists only in the error of the census.

“ To prove this, it is only necessary to state a few facts. The number of free co-

lored persons insane and idiots, returned in the census for the State of Maine is 94, or one in 14 of the colored population of the State. Of this number 16 are returned as of the county of Oxford. On turning to the population return of Oxford county, we find the whole number of colored persons in the county, of all ages and both sexes, is but eight. If we believe the census, therefore, there are twice as many colored insane persons in Oxford county, as there are colored persons all together. The number of colored insane and idiots in the county of York is returned at 13; and of this number, 11 are returned from towns in which, according to the population return, there are no colored persons, and the other two, from a town in which there is but one colored person. The return for Cumberland county shows nine colored insane and idiots, six of whom are of the town of Scarborough; yet the same census shows that in Scarborough there are no colored persons. For Somerset county, ten colored insane are returned, of which number nine are returned as of towns in which another part of the census shows that there are no colored persons.

“Similar examples may be quoted from the census of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other States. For example, five insane blacks are reported for Rockingham county, three of whom are reported as of towns in which there are no blacks. The same is true of six out of eight insane blacks, returned for Grafton county. In Massachusetts four insane colored persons are reported as of Plympton; but the number of colored persons in Plympton is reported to be two. The number of colored persons insane and idiots, returned in Massachusetts, is 200, of whom 173 are maintained at public charge. Of these, three at private charge, and 137 at public charge, are returned as of the county of Worcester, and 133 of the latter, of the town of Worcester. These 133 insane persons in Worcester are of course the tenants of the Lunatic Hospital in that town, it being the whole number of insane persons at public charge returned for Worcester, the column for such a return of white persons being blank. Two other colored insane persons are returned for Sterling, and two for Leominster, and yet in neither of those towns are there any colored persons.

“It is unnecessary to give further examples, as these are enough to show that the census is evidently erroneous in this particular; and the manner in which the errors were committed, we think, we have sufficiently accounted for above. Being thus accounted for, these errors should not throw any suspicion upon the general accuracy of the census, where no special reason can be assigned for supposing that mistakes may have been committed. There are doubtless other items, injudiciously introduced into the census, the accuracy of which cannot be relied upon as the foundation of a new theory.”

We find the following notice of the article in the Messenger in Mr. Garrison's Liberator.

#### ANOTHER INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

“In the Southern Literary Messenger for June, 1843, there appears a remarkable article, entitled, ‘Reflections on the Census of 1840.’ Its design is to show that the free negroes of the northern States are the most vicious persons on this continent, perhaps on the earth; that the free colored race in the free States have been for many years deteriorating; that where slavery has been longest extinguished the condition of the colored race is worst, and that insanity prevails in a vastly greater proportion among the colored people in the free States than among the slaves or free colored people of slaveholding States. The article abounds in false assumptions, fallacious reasoning, and erroneous statements of fact, and expresses strong approbation of the Colonization Society.



“The chief object of the writer seems to be to establish the correctness of his theory relative to the great amount of insanity among colored people in the free States, and he relies for this purpose chiefly upon the United States Census for 1840. To test the accuracy of this census in relation to the State of Massachusetts, I compared it with a pamphlet recently published by the Secretary of this Commonwealth, which contains a complete list of our pauper idiots and lunatics for the year 1842, giving not only the gross numbers, but the name and particular circumstances of each person. As neither the number nor the proportion of insane people is likely to vary materially in two years, we may safely assume that the years 1840 and 1842 were alike in this particular.

“The census states that in the town of Worcester there are 133 insane colored paupers.

“The Secretary’s Report states that there are but 2 insane colored paupers in that town.

“The census states that there are 173 insane colored paupers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

“The Secretary’s Report affirms that there are but 20 persons of that class in this State.

“How the United States Census came to be so grossly inaccurate, it is not my business to inquire; but while it contains errors like the above, it is evident that theories based upon the very columns containing those errors can be of little value.—c. κ. w.

We conclude our articles on this subject with the following remarks from the pen of a gentleman of distinguished ability, and who in a spirit of exalted benevolence, has devoted much thought and effort, for many years past, to improve the condition of the descendants of Africa. If one half of the statements in the Messenger be correct they supply reasons sufficient to arouse the entire nation to the greatest possible activity and liberality, in the work of African Colonization.

#### INSANITY AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

“THE census of the United States for 1840 gives, not only the free white, free colored and slave population of each State and Territory, but also the number of insane and idiots, distinguishing the white from the colored, and those supported by the public from those supported by individuals. From these returns, a writer in the Southern Literary Messenger has constructed a table, showing what proportion of whites, and what of colored persons are insane, in each State and Territory. That table \* is given below; the numbers, in respect to the colored people, having been carefully compared with the census as given in the American Almanac, the calculations revised, and a few unimportant and evidently unintentional errors corrected.

“From this table, the writer states, it appears that of the white population of the United States, one in 978 is insane; of the colored population of the slave States and Territories only one in 1605; but of the colored population of the free States, one in 143! It is obvious from inspection, that of the free States, the *most* favorable proportion is in New Jersey, where it is one in 297; while of the slave States, the *least* favorable is in Delaware, one in 697; that is, the best from the free States is more than twice as bad as the worst from the slave States.

“These returns were made by officers of the U. S. Government, all acting under the same system of instructions, and each acting independently of the others. Collusion,

\* See the table on page 266.



therefore, is not to be suspected. Slave-holders may have been careless in giving accounts of their slaves, though there is no evidence of it; and in regions where slaves are worked in large gangs, under overseers, or, as technically termed, 'drivers,' some may be made to work, and pass for sane, who would be classed as insane at the north. But such errors, if they exist, cannot be great enough to affect the general result; and especially, no carelessness or collusion of slave-holders can have produced the horrible returns from Massachusetts and the other free States. We must admit the returns as substantially correct.

"Why this difference between the free and slave States, even when they border on each other, as Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and as in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, compared with Kentucky and Missouri? As the most favorable returns are from the extreme south, and the most unfavorable from the extreme north, climate may be supposed to have some influence; but climate cannot account for the difference on the opposite banks of the Ohio, and especially for the difference between Illinois and Missouri, which lie side by side.

"The writer ascribes the prevalence of insanity among the colored people at the north to their freedom, and assumes that it would become equally prevalent among those at the south, were they to become free. In proof of this, he adduces the undeniable fact, that their condition is worse in those free States where slavery has been longest extinguished. But this theory cannot be reconciled with another undeniable fact, which he notices: He says:—"The free colored population of the slave States is in a better condition than that class in the free States. If there were as many insane in the 49,872 free colored in Virginia, in proportion to number, as there are in the 17,342 of Ohio, there would be 475, which is 81 more than there are in the whole colored population, slave and free, amounting to 498,557." But if the mere fact of freedom were the cause of their insanity, the insane ought to be as numerous, in proportion to the free, in Virginia, as in Ohio; and Louisiana, with 25,502 free colored persons, ought to have a larger proportion of insane than almost any other of the slave States instead of having, as is the fact, far less than any other.

"Perhaps the following table may throw some ray of light upon the subject. In the first column, the States and Territories are arranged according to the proportion of the white to the colored population; in the second, according to the prevalence of insanity among the colored. The classes were formed by drawing a line across both columns, wherever such a line would leave the same States on the same side of it in both.

## FIRST CLASS.

*Whites to one Colored.*

New Hampshire.....	528
Vermont.....	398
Maine.....	368
Michigan.....	299
Iowa.....	228
Wisconsin.....	156
Illinois.....	131
Indiana.....	94
Ohio.....	86
Massachusetts.....	84
<i>Average.....</i>	<i>237</i>

## SECOND CLASS.

New York.....	47
Connecticut.....	37
Pennsylvania.....	35
Rhode Island.....	32
New Jersey.....	16
<i>Average.....</i>	<i>33</i>

## FIRST CLASS.

*Insane Colored.*

Maine.....	one in 14
Michigan.....	" 27
New Hampshire.....	" 28
Massachusetts.....	" 43
Illinois.....	" 45
Iowa.....	" 47
Vermont.....	" 56
Wisconsin.....	" 65
Indiana.....	" 95
Ohio.....	" 105
<i>Average.....</i>	<i>" 52.7</i>

## SECOND CLASS.

Connecticut.....	one in 184
Rhode Island.....	" 249
New York.....	" 257
Pennsylvania.....	" 258
New Jersey.....	" 297
<i>Average.....</i>	<i>" 249</i>

THIRD CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.	
<i>Whites to one Colored.</i>		<i>Insane Colored.</i>	
Missouri.....	5.4	Delaware.....	one in 697
Arkansas.....	3.7	Missouri.....	" 879
Tennessee.....	3.39	Arkansas.....	" 970
Kentucky.....	3.1	Kentucky.....	" 1,053
Delaware.....	3.	Maryland.....	" 1,074
District of Columbia.....	2.9	North Carolina.....	" 1,215
Maryland.....	2.	Tennessee.....	" 1,240
North Carolina.....	1.8	Virginia.....	" 1,299
Georgia.....	1.79	District of Columbia.....	" 1,865
Virginia.....	1.48	Alabama.....	" 2,044
Alabama.....	1.29	Georgia.....	" 2,117
<i>Average.....</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>Average.....</i>	<i>" 1,313</i>
FOURTH CLASS.		FOURTH CLASS.	
Florida.....	1.05	Florida.....	one in 2,211
Mississippi.....	0.9	Mississippi.....	" 2,397
Louisiana.....	0.8	South Carolina.....	" 2,447
South Carolina.....	0.77	Louisiana.....	" 4,310
<i>Average.....</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>Average.....</i>	<i>" 2,841</i>

“ It appears from this table, that wherever the colored people form less than a hundredth part of the population, more than one in a hundred of them are insane ; where they are less than one-tenth, more than one in 300 are insane ; where they are less than one-third, (Tennessee excepted,) more than one in 1000 is insane ; and where they are very nearly equal, or the more numerous, less than one in 2000 is insane.

“ It will also be seen that, of the thirty States and Territories, four, New Jersey, Kentucky, Florida and Mississippi, hold the same rank in both columns ; that ten others are but one remove from the same rank ; and that eleven others are but two removes from it ; making twenty-five cases out of thirty, in which the order is the same, or very nearly the same. The greatest displacement is that of Massachusetts, which holds the tenth place in the first column, and the fourth in the other. This, however, can be accounted for. The *native* colored population of New England is known to be diminishing ; but in Massachusetts the whole colored population increased 23 per cent. from 1830 to 1840. This increase must have been by immigration. But immigrants do not bring their insane relations with them, and hence, in all very newly settled countries, the insane are few, as among the whites in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Striking out this immigrant population of 23 per cent. would give Massachusetts a place in the first column next to Wisconsin, and near its proper place in the second. The proportion of insane would be one in 35 ; so that its rank in that respect would remain the same.

“ It is certain, therefore, that insanity prevails among the colored people of the United States, very nearly in the same proportion as they are separated from each other and dispersed among the whites. And this is true, so far as the experiment has been tried, in all climates, and in all conditions as to freedom,

“ To what circumstance, attending their dispersion is this disastrous influence to be ascribed? Certainly, not to any circumstance which is the same throughout either the free or the slave States ; not to freedom, or slavery, or the police of the slave holding States. None of these can explain the difference between Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, or between Kentucky and Louisiana. The following circumstances may exert some influence :—

“ 1st. Amalgamation. There are comparatively few perfectly pure blacks at the north. It is well known that the *vis vitæ medicatrix*, the conservative power of the vital prin-

ciple, which is strongest in the pure black, is weaker in the mulattoes than either in black or white ; so that they are more liable to bodily disease and premature death. This makes it probable that their mental health is more easily disturbed.

“ 2d. The want of a proper amount of congenial society. This, operating as a mere privation, like solitary confinement day and night, may produce insanity. This congeniality implies, not mere friendliness, or association on terms of equality, but something like a ‘family likeness’ of ideas, tastes, sentiments and feelings, such as, probably, can seldom exist between the white and colored. In fact, it is possible in very different degrees among families of the same complexion.

“ 3d. The painful contrast, in many respects, between themselves and that of almost all their neighbors. This forces itself upon their notice habitually, wherever they turn their eyes. Its influence upon mental health cannot be favorable.

“ It is doubtful whether the greater prevalence of vice among them ought to be mentioned in this connexion. It is true that a larger proportion of them than of the whites become inmates of the penitentiaries ; but it is not ascertained whether they are vicious in proportion to their dispersion ; and if such be the fact, it seems to be rather one of the steps in the progress towards insanity, than one of its causes.

“ But whatever theory we may adopt, the facts are alarming. They show a state of things, which we cannot innocently neglect. If one in 43 of the white inhabitants of Massachusetts were insane, there would be a maniac in every ninth family ; their number would be 16,954 ; their accommodation would require 73 such hospitals as that at Worcester, the erection of which would cost \$7,519,000 ; and their support, at \$150 each, would cost \$2,543,100 annually.

“ What ought to be done for this unfortunate race, is a question which claims the earnest attention of the statesman and the philanthropist. It is certain that dispersing them among the white population is not an act of intelligent kindness.”

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#### MISSIONARY INFLUENCE OF COLONISTS.

WE have looked with deep interest upon the operations of the several American Missionary Boards, in their endeavors to plant and propagate our holy religion in Africa. Nor is this interest in the least diminished. But it is painful to learn the existence of any causes (and we believe they are mostly confined to Cape Palmas, although their evil influence is not) tending to alienate the minds of our missionaries, and the people of Liberia, from each other. We trust these causes will soon be removed, in the spirit of mutual candor, benevolence, and forbearance. Their increase and permanence would be an evil, in Africa and America, of almost unimaginable mischief and extent. In the article we copy from the Maryland Colonization Journal, we believe simple justice only is done to several praiseworthy persons of color in Liberia, while in reference to particular points of controversy between the Maryland Colonization Society, and the Episcopal Board of Missions, we are not called on to express an opinion, further than to say, that harmony and mutual confidence, are objects deserving to be secured at almost any price. We might take exception to one or two assertions in this article, deeming them too un-



qualified, but we have confidence in the general correctness of the opinions expressed, in regard to the character of the colonists.

*From the Maryland Colonization Journal.*

E X T R A C T

*From the "Eighth Annual Report of the Committee for Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States."*

"WESTERN AFRICA, CAPE PALMAS, *March, 1836.*

"PRIMARY STATION.—CAPE PALMAS.—Rev. T. S. Savage, M. D.; one male; one female teacher; one assistant, (colored;) one native assistant.

"OUT STATIONS.—GRAWAY, 8 miles—J. D. Moore and wife, teachers, (colored). CAVALLA, 12 miles—Rev. J. Payne, Mrs. Payne; one male, one female teacher, (colored); one native assistant. RIVER CAVALLA, 20 miles—Rev. J. Smith; one teacher, (native). ROCKBOOKAH, 25 miles—M. Appleby, (white,) teacher; one native assistant. TABOO, 40 miles—Rev. L. B. Minor, Mrs. Minor; one native assistant."

We regret that our limits will not permit us to insert the whole of the Report respecting the mission at Cape Palmas: the following sections, however, are too interesting to the friends of the colony to be omitted.

After speaking of the deaths of Miss Coggeshall and Mrs. Savage, and paying a just tribute to their memory and worth, the Report proceeds:

"These afflictive dispensations occurring so near together, under such affecting circumstances, are regarded by the committee, and will doubtless be viewed by the Board, as melancholy proof of the imminent risk of life to which our missionaries are exposed in the uncongenial climate of Africa. They surely evince the imperative obligation of the church to commend unceasingly our brethren there to the protection and guidance of that gracious Being who hath promised, '*Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.*' Prospered as the mission had been in an unlooked-for exemption from mortality, one death only having occurred since the establishment of the mission, and that not from any local cause, we were perhaps too sanguine, and needed to be reminded of our feebleness and dependence. In the language of the missionary at Cavalla,—'the two deaths which have followed each other in such quick succession, afford both us and the committee but too convincing proof that our mission is not to be exempt from that sacrifice of life which has attended all other missions to this country; and it ought not to be concealed from you and the church, that the feeble health of our missionaries generally, furnishes melancholy evidence to the same effect. At the present, Mr. Appleby and myself are the only members of the mission (I mean whites) who can be said to enjoy any thing like good health. It ought *not to be concealed*, that there are seasons when we seem to hang by a thread over the grave, and the very existence of our mission seems threatened. We look anxiously around for those who would take our places. Amongst our converts we find none qualified for this purpose—and to America we look almost in vain. Nearly three years have now elapsed \* since one missionary came over to help us! Our thoughts are often turned, in this dilemma, to the *West Indies*, from whence we might reasonably hope that laborers better fitted to withstand the climate could be obtained. But when, or how, or by whom, shall such persons be brought to us? In these trying circumstances, it is sweet to know that the cause is God's, and that he will take care of His own cause.'

"In the last communication which the committee have received from the Rev. Dr. Savage, he remarks—'I have had of late two attacks of greater severity than any since my visit to America. It is thought by others that I ought to abstract myself from my cares and duties for a time. One consideration that will operate in favor of it, will be to procure, if possible, suitable colored assistants or teachers from some quarter; men who will be capable of keeping up a station in case of the death of the present incumbent; at any rate, till a successor can arrive from America. It is the general opinion among us, that the safety of the mission, and the best interests of the cause, if not its

\* The Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst arrived subsequently to the date of this letter.

ultimate success, depend upon our procuring, at the earliest date, such aids—*aids* they must be, and no higher relation can they sustain for years. The colony, and our schools, cannot, for years to come, afford such assistance. From the colony, we have no such expectation.”

We are sorry to find an open and express avowal of such sentiments with regard to the capacity of the colored race, by the oldest and most prominent missionary of the Episcopal church in Liberia, in an official communication to the Board of Missions, and to see the same endorsed by them, and embodied in their “Annual Report.”

With a knowledge that such are the sentiments of their missionaries in Africa, we are at a loss to conceive why the Board of Missions look farther for the *causes* of “difficulties between the missionaries and colonists,” of which they speak in another part of their Report as having existed. Their conduct towards a people held in such estimation, with whom they have daily intercourse, and who themselves have any claim to equality with their fellow-men, or self-respect, must of necessity be such as to cause “heartburnings, envyings and strife.” The inhabitants of Liberia have been forced, by the prejudice and intolerance of a dominant race, to seek refuge in the inhospitable climate of Africa, and there at least they may hope not to be doomed to a secondary rank in the scale of being. Even if the assertion was true that colored men from any quarter could be capable of sustaining no higher relation than *aids* to the white missionary for years, we are unable to divine what good could result from spreading it before the world. But however sincere Dr. Savage might have been in his conviction of the moral or intellectual incapacity of the man of color, and his consequent unfitness to act as principal in the Episcopal mission; yet we are far from admitting the correctness of his position. We have long maintained, and we believe we are supported by facts—by history—that *the most efficient agents, the most respectable and popular governors of colonies, and the most successful missionaries, preachers and teachers that have labored in Liberia since the establishment of that colony, have been colored men.* We make the assertion, broad and unqualified, and its truth must be admitted by every unprejudiced man who will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the colony for the past twelve years.

If it is alleged that the assertion is too general to admit of investigation, and intangible, we hesitate not to compare the more prominent actors in Maryland in Liberia, one by one, and appeal to any one acquainted with the individuals, for the justness of our conclusions, even to Dr. Savage himself, and we trust we may be excused for introducing the names of individuals which have often been before the public, as our only object in so doing is to prove the correctness of our position. We would ask Dr. Savage why would not Mr. Polk and B. V. R. James, colored teachers and assistants in the A. B. C. F. mission, well compare for efficiency, ability, or purity of life, with Messrs. Byron, Appleby and Perkins, white assistants in the Protestant Episcopal mission? We know not. Again, take the Rev. Mr. Payne, one of the white principals of the Episcopal mission, (and we believe, if we are to judge from reports, the most successful one in that mission,) and in what respect as a preacher and missionary does he excel the Rev. A. D. Williams, at present the colored principal of the Methodist mission at Cape Palmas. Both of these gentlemen are characterized for their extreme amiability, mildness and devotion to the great cause in which



they are engaged. Then take two who have often been compared, and between whose moral constitutions there existed the strongest resemblance, viz: the Rev. J. L. Wilson, the principal of the A. B. C. F. mission at Cape Palmas, and the Rev. John Revey, late colonial secretary—both Calvinistic clergymen, and both long laborers in Africa. The former, well known throughout the United States and Africa for his devotedness to the cause of African christianization, and of whom we have often had occasion to speak as one of *the best* men that it was ever our good fortune to know; yet we cannot doubt that he would express deep satisfaction in the assurance of *living* and *dying* like John Revey. We fear not to hazard the assertion, that any one well knowing the character and standing of these two men, will pronounce a comparison of them, in point of intellectual capacity and moral worth, just and obvious.

Then compare Dr. Savage himself, with all the advantages of an academical education at Yale, the subsequent acquisition of two liberal professions and the benefits attendant upon free intercourse with the prominent men of both, with the colored physician of the colony in which he resides, Dr. McGill, who spent but three years in his preparatory studies, and, obtaining his doctorate, and that too under the disadvantages necessarily attendant upon the prosecution of his profession in this country; and if professional success is to be considered the criterion of merit, in whose favor does the scale preponderate? Certainly the disparity between them is not so great that either could object to the comparison.

Of the female missionaries and teachers in Liberia, let us inquire who among the many intelligent, accomplished and pious ladies that have so solemnly devoted themselves to this hazardous field of labor, possesses the physical ability, or has evinced that capacity for the instruction of the native youths, as Elizabeth Thompson; and where is the female missionary that has labored so untiringly, perseveringly and successfully? Here we institute no comparison: with the highest appreciation of the capacity and devotedness of others we are unable to find a parallel.

These comparisons might be extended to the other colonies on the coast, and we pledge ourselves that for every prominent white laborer in Africa, whether distinguished for piety, devotedness to the cause of African christianization, or for mental ability, we will produce his equal—his acknowledged and proved equal from among the Liberians. As we before remarked, we institute these comparisons from no invidious feelings, for we have the utmost respect and kind regard for most of those to whom we have alluded, but because we consider it a mere matter of justice to those whom we conceive suffer from unwarrantable aspersions. By permitting the dissemination of such sentiments as those of Dr. Savage, in such form and under such sanction, without remark or comment, we conceive we should prove recreant to the cause in which we are engaged, and ungrateful to those whom we have the strongest reasons to respect and esteem.

We trust the Episcopal and other missionary Boards will yet learn, ere it is too late, that the most available agents for effecting any object in Africa are the Africans themselves, the Americo-Africans; and if those of the right faith or profession are not to be obtained in the colonies, they can be in the United States. If it is objected that they are not willing to embark and devote themselves to the cause, the reason is to be found in



the communication of Dr. Savage—"they must act as aids—for years they can sustain no higher relation."

Offer to the intelligent colored man in the United States (and there are plenty of them) the same position in the mission as the whites of the same capacity and acquirements, give him the same outfit, and allow him the same establishment in Africa, and there will be no lack of volunteers, able and efficient men too, whose constitutional adaptedness to the climate will enable them uninterruptedly to continue their labors. If this course is not pursued, let the Board of Missions be assured that all efforts to extend and perpetuate their mission will prove abortive.

Near the close of the Report another section occurs, not less interesting to the supporters of colonization in Maryland, viz :

"No further difficulties appear to have arisen between the missionaries and the colonists at the primary station. It is very probable that things remain much as they were at the last annual meeting of the Board. From the semi-annual accounts, just received from the primary station, it appears that charges are still made for military fines. The committee have not sought another conference with the managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, under whose jurisdiction is the colony at Cape Palmas, because there appeared no sufficient grounds for anticipating a more favorable result. When this site was selected as the field of our missionary operations in Africa, in preference to all others, it was assigned as a principal reason by the committee, in their first Report, that, 'it being the chief design of the mission to operate on the native inhabitants of the country, there existed fewer obstacles here than elsewhere to a peaceable and friendly intercourse with them; whereas, at other places mentioned, circumstances had occurred calculated to alienate the natives from the colonists, and to render them less accessible to any attempts for their religious and moral improvement.' Encouraged as the committee were to select this site, given under these circumstances, for this purpose, it would be a source of mortification and deep regret to find the friendly attitude of the Maryland State Colonization Society succeeded by apparent hostility to the spiritual interests of the mission. The committee hope better things, and trust that an amicable arrangement may yet be made, consistent with the mutual interests of the colony and the mission. The instructions given to the missionaries, subsequent to the last annual meeting of the Board, were, to *retain* the primary station at Cape Palmas, except in the *last resort*."

We copy the above as italicised in the Report, but are really at a loss what comments to make thereon, as we are unable clearly to conceive *what* and *how much* is meant to be understood. Certainly nothing is distinctly asserted, except in the third paragraph, that "it appears charges are still made for military fines." Fines from whom or what is not stated, but we recognise the name of one colonist among the *attacheés* of the *primary* station. If the fine is for his neglect of duties as a citizen of the colony, why this mention of it? for the secretary of the Board of Missions was assured that no colonist possessed the power of denaturalising himself and still reside within the limits of the colony; and that fines for neglect of military or fatigue duty should always be collected of such. If the fine was not exacted from a colonist, why not say so?

The last sentence but two, commencing "encouraged," evidently insinuates that the Maryland State Colonization Society has changed its friendly attitude and become hostile to the Episcopal mission. Now we conceive that a document like this, on a point of so much importance and delicacy, ought to speak out plainly, or not at all. If the *assertion* had been made that the Maryland State Colonization Society was unfriendly to the Episcopal mission in any way whatever, we should at once deny the charge, and prove from public documents and recorded acts, both in this country and in Africa, that a contrary disposition has ever been manifested. But

“the Committee hope better things,” says the Report, and “Instructions have been given to the missionaries to *retain* their primary station at Cape Palmas, except in the *last resort*.” Here, then, is another insinuation, more unfair and disingenuous than the former. One unacquainted with the state of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, would be led to infer therefrom, that it was in the most critical circumstances—that its position was so hazardous that it was found necessary to send out discretionary instructions, to act only in case the dreaded and much feared emergency should happen—to bear until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then abandon all and flee.

We can conceive of no better answer to the three last paragraphs of the foregoing quotations, it being from an official document, than for the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to meet and issue one equally ambiguous, and at the same time significant: something like the following, for instance: “Encouraged as the Board was by the professions of the Missionary Board that their intentions were to endeavor through the instrumentality of their missionaries, to enlighten and christianize the native Africans within and on the borders of the colony, and to raise them to a level with the American colonists, that they might ultimately unite in forming one vast christian empire or republic; it would be a source of mortification and deep regret to find the attitude of the Missionary Board succeeded by apparent hostility to the true welfare of the natives and the *temporal* interests of the colony. ‘The Board hope for better things, and trust that an amicable arrangement may yet be made consistent with the mutual interests of the mission and the colony. Instructions have been transmitted to the Governor of the colony to *permit* the missionaries to retain their primary station at Cape Palmas, (granted for the above purposes of improving the natives and promoting harmony between them and the colonists,) except in the *last resort*.’”

Such, we conceive, the only appropriate response which the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society could make to the passages above quoted; but we doubt much if the missionary Board would consider either the insinuation or the threat therein contained as prompted by those feelings which ought ever to actuate men professedly engaged in a work of philanthropy and love.

If the Board of Missions hope better things from the Maryland State Colonization Society, certainly the unjust insinuations, that it has assumed an attitude of apparent “hostility to the spiritual interests of the mission,” and that extreme and oppressive measures are to be apprehended, which may force them to abandon their primary station, are not calculated to induce better things.

Whether the Board of Managers will be disposed at present to take any action upon this matter, we are unable to say; but if they do so, we hope they will be more definite, and specify what by them will be considered the *last resort*, forcing them to *require* the abandonment of the mission station in the colony. For ourselves we consider that a perseverance in the policy and conduct heretofore pursued by some of the missionaries of the Episcopal Board, ought, and must of necessity ensure a result so deeply to be regretted:—such, for instance, as unmeasured denunciations of those whom the Colonization Society has seen fit to employ as its agents;—dictation to the chief magistrate of the colony in the performance of his

highest official duties;—representing to the natives that the colonists in this country were in a state of slavery and degradation, and therefore unfit to be their associates in Africa;—expressing to visitors to the colony the utmost contempt for the colony and its government;—formally denouncing, in a circular to the various missionary Boards, (not published, but yet made known,) the character of the colonists as infamous, and that of the government as weak and inefficient—and in uniformly representing, as in the communication in the above noted report, the colored man as only fit to act in a subordinate capacity. If this line of conduct is to be pursued, and the missionaries thus continue to heap obloquy upon the colonists and contempt upon its government, we conceive that one of two alternatives must be the result, either the mission must be removed or the colony abandoned.

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### INTELLIGENCE.

**EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.**—A Quaker friend of ours, who recently traveled extensively in the Island of Jamaica, and other British West India Islands, with a view to learn, from his own observation, the practical working of the new system, came to the following conclusions;

1. Wherever the emancipated negroes are fairly, kindly, and wisely treated, there they are working well on the properties of their old masters, and that the existing instances of a contrary description must be ascribed to causes which class under slavery, and not under freedom.
2. An increased quantity of work thrown upon the market, is of course followed by the cheapening of labor.
3. Real property has risen and is rising in value.
4. The personal comforts of the laboring population, under freedom, are multiplied ten-fold.
5. Lastly, the moral and religious improvement of the negroes, under freedom, is more than equal to the increase of their comforts. For, in the first place, there has been a rapid increase and vast extent of elementary and christian education, schools for infants, young persons and adults, multiplying in every direction; and secondly, the gradual but decided diminution of crime, amounting in many country districts almost to its extinction; and thirdly, the happy change of the general and almost universal practice of concubinage, for the equally general adoption of marriage.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

A GENTLEMAN in western New York informs us that an Auxiliary Colonization Society has been formed in *Lodi*, the officers of which are, Hon. Wm. C. Willey, President; Hugh Montgomery, Vice President; Casper Veselus, Secretary; N. Howel, Treasurer.

Another Society has been organized at *Townsendville*, H. P. Kenich, Esq., President; Joshua G. Skinner, Vice President; Gilbert T. Miller, Secretary; Abram Knight, Treasurer.

Another at *Reynoldsville*, Tompkins co., Elisha Reynolds, Secretary; Horace Tracy, Treasurer.

Another at *Logan*, Dr. Horace Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

The same gentleman writes, "I am decidedly of opinion it would be good policy to employ an agent who should devote his whole time to lecturing, taking up collections and subscriptions, and forming Societies. If I may judge of what may be done, by observation and experiments already made, I should say, that, by an enterprising, efficient agent, \$5,000 might be raised from western New York, one year."

A gentleman near *St. Charles, Mo.*, informs us that, "Mr. Thomas Lindsay died



near that place on the 26th of June, and left twenty-one negro slaves in charge of his executors, and by his will directed them all to be sent out, as soon as practicable, to Liberia, subject to certain restrictions and conditions. Some of these negroes may be got in readiness to leave New Orleans next spring. Some of them will not agree to go so soon; and some, I fear, will not agree to go at all; and we (the executors) wish to obtain from you, in good season, whatever information may be necessary, in the premises, to enable us to discharge the delicate trust committed to us, by the will of Mr. Lindsay, in the best possible manner."

F. Knight, Esq., (agent of the Society,) mentions a gentleman in Virginia, who has long intended to emancipate his slaves, fifteen in number, and who has now resolved to send them early to Liberia, with a good outfit.

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#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

A colored man, CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON, of Charleston, S. C., has contributed \$30 to constitute himself a Life Member of the American Colonization Society. He is an old man—ninety-three years of age, and is now quite feeble. He has long been a contributor to the funds of the Society—has been a subscriber to, and a constant reader of the *Repository*, and a fervent friend and well-wisher of the cause. He was intimately acquainted with the first emigrants from Charleston to Liberia, and has often received letters from them since their arrival there, and but for his advanced age, would doubtless have gone himself, and made a most exemplary and useful citizen.

To be permitted to send a certificate of Life Membership to such a man, affords us no ordinary sensations of pleasure.

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#### L A M E N T E D D E A T H S .

##### THE HON. WM. HALSEY.

WE observe with deep regret, the sudden decease of the Hon. Wm. Halsey, of Newark, New Jersey, a gentleman to whose zeal and exertions for several years past, the cause of African colonization has been largely indebted. It was to the able, earnest and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Halsey, that public attention was, in 1840, turned to the cause of colonization, a new enthusiasm excited in its behalf, and generous contributions obtained from nearly every portion of the State. He labored at an advanced age, and with peculiar earnestness and great disinterestedness, firmly persuaded that Africa would yet rejoice in the blessings which this scheme was designed, and he could not doubt adapted to confer on her children. The *Newark Daily Advertiser* thus announces his death:

"We understand that he retired last evening in his usual health, and that he expired about day-break this morning in his chamber, as is supposed of apoplexy. Some years since he had an attack of paralysis, but had so far recovered as to be able to attend to his private affairs and enjoy the society of his family and friends.

"Judge Halsey has been a member of the New Jersey bar for nearly half a century, having been admitted in 1794, and was consequently one of the oldest members of the profession, from which he retired several years ago. Three of his seniors only survive, viz:—Judge Ford, Robert Campbell and Gov. Williamson. This is not the time and place to write his history, but we will take occasion to add, that for many years he occupied a prominent place among the ablest men at a bar always distinguished for its ability and resources.

"Judge H. never entered into political life, but after he retired from the practice of his profession, which had been very extensive, he accepted a seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, and was the first Mayor of the city under the new charter. He was a native of this county, having been born at Short Hills, in the year 1770, and was consequently in the 73d year of his age."

WE are grieved to observe the announcement of the death at Cape Palmas of the Rev. L. B. Minor, one of the best missionaries of the Episcopal Board. Endued with highest and holiest zeal in the cause of the Savior and his fellow men, in the ardour of his youth he entered upon the African mission, and though early taken from his chosen field of christian exertion, he still greatly lives on earth in the bright and long enduring influence of his example. We copy the following from the *Journal of Commerce*.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.—We learn from Capt. Brown, of the brig William Garrison, arrived last evening from Sierra Leone, that the Rev. L. B. Minor, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, died on the 29th of May. All the other missionaries were well.

The Rev. Thomas S. Savage and Mrs. Mary S. Mier, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, at Cape Palmas, and V. Griswold, a native youth, attached to the late Rev. L. B. Minor, came passengers in the W. G.

The U. S. ship Porpoise sailed from Cape Messurado July 2d, for the leeward.—All well.

#### AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

THE Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, adopted recently a resolution (similar to one adopted some months ago by the Society of Louisiana) to supply means of furnishing this work, to all ministers of the gospel, members of the legislature, and judges of the courts of that State. We should be glad to secure a list of the members of the legislature with their several addresses, as well as a list of the same for Louisiana.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 25th of July, to the 22d of August, 1843.

##### VERMONT.

*Thetford*, Legacy by Miss Nancy Kingsbury, - - - 100 00

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker, Agent:

<i>Southbridge</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
<i>Sturbridge</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
<i>Worcester</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
<i>Hadley</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 10
<i>Amherst</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
<i>Greenfield</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
<i>Williamstown</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
<i>Hatfield</i> , \$9 50, Oliver Smith, Esq., \$50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 50
<i>Hampden Co.</i> Aux. Col. Society, for the purchase of land in Africa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 50
<i>Stockbridge</i> , Annual collection in the Congregational Church, Rev. T. S. Clark,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 00
							175 10

##### CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. K. Davis, Agent:

<i>Northfield</i> , To constitute H. C. Trumbull, of Stonington, a L. M.,	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
<i>Stonington</i> , By several persons,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
<i>Guilford</i> , By several persons, per Samuel Cornelius, \$13 12, Connecticut State Auxiliary Colonization Society, \$100,	-	-	-	-	-	113 12
						158 12

##### NEW YORK.

By Rev. J. K. Davis, Agent:

<i>Six Harbor</i> , (L. I.) W. R. Mulford, Esq., for the purchase of land in Africa, \$50, W. R. Sleight, Esq., (same object) \$25, John Sherry, on life membership, \$20, Ezekiel Mulford, on life membership, \$10, Cash from several, \$9, a Lady, \$10,	-	-	-	-	-	124 00
<i>Bridgehampton</i> , Rev. A. Francis, \$5, William Cooper, on life membership, \$10,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
<i>Townsendville</i> , By 4 Auxiliary Societies, per Rev. L. B. Castle,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
						149 00

## NEW JERSEY.

<i>Fairfield</i> , Annual collection in the Congregational Church, per Rev. Ethan Osborn,	-	-	-	13 00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Alexandria</i> , From Christ's Church, by the following: John Roberts, \$10, C. F. Lee, \$20, Mrs. Fitzhugh, \$30, R. C. Smith, \$11, A. Friend, \$2 50, C. B. Dana, \$5, Daniel Minor, \$5, Mrs. Custis, \$5, other individuals, \$11 50,	-	-	-	100 00
<i>Washington</i> , Annual collection in Christ's Church, Rev. Mr. Bean, pastor,	-	-	-	10 30
<i>Georgetown</i> , Collection in Methodist Epis. Church, \$5 81, Mr. J. Pickerell, \$5, Thomas Brown, \$5,	-	-	-	15 81 126 11

## VIRGINIA.

<i>Falling Spring</i> , Collection in Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. D. Ewing,	-	-	-	8 39
<i>Lexington</i> , Collection in Presbyterian Church, per Rev. John Skinner, \$25 56, Col. S. McD. Reid, \$10, Rev. Henry Rufner, D. D., \$10, individual contributions, \$18 05,	-	-	-	72 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Annual collection in the Methodist Epis. Church, per Soutter & Bell,	-	-	-	16 00
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Annual collection in Episcopal Church, Rev. Edward C. McGuire, rector,	-	-	-	23 50
<i>Rockbridge</i> , Colonization Society, (in Lexington) per J. W. Paine, Hugh Barkley,	-	-	-	72 00
<i>Petersburg</i> , Annual collection in the Presbyterian Church, per Rev. John Leyburn,	-	-	-	60 00 243 50

## OHIO.

<i>Xenia</i> , Green co. Colonization Society, and Congregational collections, per James Gowdy, Treasurer,	-	-	-	75 00
<i>Putnam</i> , By the united exertions of the Rev. W. H. Smallwood, and Rev. James Culbertson and others, per H. Safford, Esq.,	-	-	-	134 25 209 25

## KENTUCKY.

<i>Louisville</i> , Annual collection in Epis. Church, Rev. Wm. Jackson,	-	-	-	20 00
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## ILLINOIS.

<i>Macomb</i> , Annual collection in Presby. Church, per J. Campbell, Esq.,	-	-	-	4 00
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Total Contributions,	-	-	-	\$1,198 08
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## FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Capt. George Barker collected from various individuals to whom he gave receipts: <i>Hatfield</i> , \$7 50. <i>Amherst</i> , \$3. <i>Wendell</i> , \$17. <i>Shelburne</i> , \$1 50.	-	-	-	29 00
RHODE ISLAND.— <i>Newport</i> , Thomas R. Hassard, '42 and '43,	-	-	-	3 00
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. Samuel Cornelius, Agent. <i>Meriden</i> , \$2. <i>New Haven</i> , \$3. <i>Middletown</i> , \$11 25. <i>Greenwich</i> , \$54.	-	-	-	70 25
NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> , Rev. John H. Eaton,	-	-	-	60 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Washington</i> , Capt. William Morrill,	-	-	-	2 75
KENTUCKY.—By S. H. Stevenson, Agent. <i>Louisville</i> , R. Buckner, to '43, \$4 75. <i>Shelbyville</i> , Dr. O. Brown, to '44, \$6. D. B. Allen, for '43, \$5. <i>Maysville</i> , C. Shultz, to '44, \$4 50. <i>Covington</i> , P. G. Bush, to '44, \$3. W. Earnst, to '44, \$3. <i>Burlington</i> , J. M. Preston, to '44, \$4 50. <i>Lebanon</i> , Nicholas Ray, to July, '43, \$1,	-	-	-	31 75

Total Repository,	-	-	-	196 75
Contributions,	-	-	-	1,198 08
Receipt from the trade with the Colony,	-	-	-	23 00
“ “ “ “ “ “	-	-	-	5,768 04
Total,	-	-	-	\$7,185 87





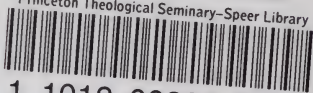


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